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ERPINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1967

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	100	114	214
Illegitimate	5	8	13
	105	122	227

Live Birth Rate ERPINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL 12.0

Corrected Birth Rate
(Area Comparability Factor - 1.18) 14.16

Live Birth Rate England and Wales 1967.. .. 17.20

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Births 21.5

Stillbirth Rate England OF HEALTH FOR 1967 14.8

Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under one year
per 1,000 Live Births) 9.0

Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales 1967 18.3

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1967.

The estimated mid-year population was 18,870. There were 227 live births in 1967 and in the same period there were 226 deaths.

The corrected birth rate was 14.16 per 1,000 population and while still well below the National Rate the figure 14.16 is slightly above the 1966 figure of 13.0.

There were 5 still births and 2 children died before reaching the age of one year. The cause of death in both infants was congenital abnormality.

Individual Causes	Male	Female
Chloroform	1	-
Septicemic Disease	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	8	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	9
Ischaemia	1	-
Diabetes	1	1
Coronary Disease	31	18
Other Heart Disease	18	18
Circulatory Disease	18	13
Pneumonia	12	11
Other Disease of Respiratory System	5	3
Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	3	-
Congenital Malformations	-	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	10	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1
All Other Accidents	2	4
Outside	2	-
Total All Causes	122	97

Number of Deaths from all causes 226

Death Rate per 1,000 population 12.0

Corrected Death Rate (Comparability Factor - 0.72) 8.64

Death Rate England and Wales 1967.. .. 11.3

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	100	114	214
Illegitimate	5	8	13
	105	122	227

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 12.0

Corrected Birth Rate
(Area Comparability Factor - 1.18) 14.16

Live Birth Rate England and Wales 1967.. .. . 17.20

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Births 21.5

Stillbirth Rate England and Wales 1967.. .. . 14.8

Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under one year
per 1,000 Live Births) 9.0

Infant Mortality Rate, England and Wales 1967 18.3

Peri Natal Mortality Rate:

Still birth or Infant deaths per 1,000 births 26

Peri Natal Mortality Rate England and Wales 1967.. .. . 25.4

There is a great reduction in infant mortality, largely due to the control of infectious disease. This reduction has not been matched by as rapid improvements in the control of other causes of death such as immaturity and congenital malformation.

Deaths

Individual Causes	Male	Female
Tuberculosis	1	-
Syphilitic Disease	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	8	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	9
Leukaemia	1	-
Diabetes	1	1
Coronary Disease	31	18
Other Heart Disease	14	18
Circulatory Disease	18	13
Pneumonia	12	11
Other Disease of Respiratory System	5	3
Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	3	-
Congenital Malformations	-	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	10	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1
All Other Accidents	2	4
Suicide	2	-
Total All Causes	129	97

Number of Deaths from all causes 226

Death Rate per 1,000 population 12.0

Corrected Death Rate (Comparability Factor - 0.72) 8.64

Death Rate England and Wales 1967.. .. . 11.2

The 112 deaths from diseases associated with heart and circulation accounted for almost half of the total deaths. Of the 49 deaths due to Coronary Disease 27 occurred before the age of 65 years. Chronic Rheumatic heart disease formerly contributed the largest proportion of deaths from heart disease in middle age but these rates have fallen as Rheumatic Fever has declined in severity and incidence. Rheumatic Fever is caused by a streptococcal throat infection and control of this infection together with the considerable progress in surgical treatment of diseased heart valves has caused a rapid fall in mortality. Surgical treatment of diseased arteries is now beginning to take place in the treatment of coronary disease but it is still too early for the most recent and potentially dramatic advances to make much impact on the mortality rate.

The number of deaths from lung cancer remains high. One in every six male deaths in the age group 45 to 74 years was from this cause.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE 1967

PARISH	Acute Pneumonia	Infective Hepatitis	Measles	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlett Fever	T.B. Pulm.	Whooping Cough	TOTAL
Alby	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Aldborough	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Antingham	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Aylmerton	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Banningham	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Barningham	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Beckham West	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bessingham	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Calthorpe	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Cley	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
Colby	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Corpusty	-	-	15	-	-	-	1	16
Edgefield	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	7
Erpingham	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	28
Gresham	-	-	13	-	-	1	-	14
Hanworth	-	-	13	-	-	-	7	20
Holt	-	1	3	-	-	-	5	9
Hunworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Ingworth	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Itteringham	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kelling	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Letheringsett	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Matlaske	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Metton	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Mundesley	-	-	12	-	-	2	-	14
Northrepps	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Overstrand	-	-	4	-	1	2	-	7
Roughton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Runton East	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Runton West (Longacre Mat. Home)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Runton West	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	7
Salthouse	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Saxthorpe	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Sidestrand	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Stody	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Suffield	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	19
Sustead	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Thornage	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Thurgarton	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	8
Thwaite	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Trimingham	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Weybourne	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Wickmere	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Wolterton	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	1	2	221	3	6	6	25	264

DISEASE	Age Un- known	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25+	TOTAL
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Measles	-	6	19	23	18	31	95	24	5	-	221
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	6
T.B. Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	6
Whooping Cough	-	4	2	2	2	3	9	2	-	1	25
TOTAL	-	10	21	25	22	34	106	30	5	11	264

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
New Cases	3	3	-	-	6
Inward Transfers	1	1	-	-	2
Removal from Register	3	1	-	-	4
Cases on Register at 31.12.67.	43	33	2	6	84

Six new cases of the pulmonary form of this disease were notified and one death occurred.

During the year the Mobile Radiography Unit carried out a comprehensive survey of the District, visiting Holt, Gresham, Bodham, Saxthorpe, Cley, Mundesley and also Cromer and Sheringham. In the previous year the parishes of Thorpe Market, Erpingham and Aldborough were visited by the Unit.

As quite a number of people who reside in neighbouring parishes attended the Unit in Cromer and Sheringham the totals for the three Districts have been combined.

Number X-rayed: 5,367

Male 2,693

Female 2,674

New cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found:- 8

Cancer of lung 3

Abnormalities of Heart & Vascular system 69

Other abnormalities 35

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following data relates to Norfolk Area 2 which comprises of Cromer Urban District, Sheringham Urban District and Erpingham Rural District.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

This vaccine is offered to children over the age of 12 years as a protection against tuberculosis.

Number of skin tests at Cromer and
Sheringham Secondary Modern Schools - - 140

Number found positive - 5

Number found negative and vaccinated - 119

The children who were found to be positive were referred for X-ray of chest, but in no case was active disease present.

In addition to the above, 26 children at private schools were tested of whom 24 were found to be negative and vaccinated, the other 2 being positive. 2 Children were tested as contacts; both were found to be negative and were vaccinated.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following table relates to persons under the age of 16 years vaccinated during 1967.

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-15	TOTAL
Primary	62	146	26	30	264
Re-vaccination	-	-	3	44	47

The best age at which to vaccinate children is towards the end of the first year or in the second year of life, and it is estimated that of 363 children reaching the age of two years in 1967, 262 had been protected, i.e. 93 under the age of 1 year being vaccinated in 1965, 153 at the age of 1 year in 1966, and 16 at the age of 2 years in 1967.

This is a 72% protection rate.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Year of Birth	Primary Courses	Re-inforcing Doses		
	3 doses Oral Vaccine	Booster oral after 3 oral	Booster 1 oral after 2 Salk and 2 Oral	Booster 1 Oral after 3 Salk
1967	167	-	-	-
1966	155	28	-	-
1965	21	56	-	-
1964	3	11	-	-
1963	2	29	-	-
1962	15	159	-	-
1961	18	89	1	1
1960	9	15	-	-
1959	4	11	-	-
1958	2	9	-	-
1957	3	7	-	-
Age 11-15	2	3	-	1
16-40	9	10	-	-
TOTAL	410	427	1	2

In the area there were 325 live births in 1966. Of these children 121 had completed their course in 1966 and 155 completed the course in 1967. In all, 276, or 85% of them were vaccinated.

As 329 of the 363 children born in 1965 had been vaccinated by the end of 1967, almost 90% of children were protected before they reached their second birthday and poliomyelitis has not occurred in the area since 1959.

The importance of maintaining this high protection rate is obvious for where public immunity is at a low rate, poliomyelitis may still rapidly reach epidemic proportions.

Numbers of confirmed cases of poliomyelitis England and Wales:

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1086	325	77	39	x 91	21	19

x The figure of 91 in 1965 includes 52 cases which occurred in the Blackburn epidemic.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Age at 31.12.67. i.e. born in year	-1 1967	1 1966	2 1965	3 1964	4 - 7 1960-1963	8 - 16 1952-1959	Total under 16 years
Total immunised during 1967	146	148	11	5	29	10	349
Booster Injections	-	60	107	21	293	97	578

The various antigens used were as follows:-

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Triple antigen (Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus)	314	209
Combined antigen (Diphtheria/Tetanus)	35	364
Single antigen (Diphtheria only)	-	5
	<u>349</u>	<u>578</u>

Of the 325 live births in 1966, 277 or 85% were immunised before the end of 1967. That is 129 in 1966 and 148 in 1967. The earliest age at which a child will complete the course is 6 months, so that only those children born before 1st July 1967 are included in the figure 146 shown in the above table.

394 children of school age received either primary or booster doses of the vaccines.

Diphtheria, as a result of widespread immunisation is now almost a disease of the past but there has not been the same dramatic reductions in the number of cases of Pertussis (Whooping Cough). There has been a marked reduction in the severity of this disease.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

Protection against tetanus is given either by means of the single tetanus toxoid, or in combination with diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation.

Details of immunisation during the year for the Local Health Area No. 2 are as follows:-

		0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 15	16 years & over	TOTAL
Primary	Tetanus Toxoid	-	4	111	190	305
	Triple Antigen	309	4	1	-	314
	Diphtheria/Tetanus	1	25	9	-	35
	Total Primary Immun.	310	33	121	190	654
Booster	Tetanus Toxoid	3	16	220	238	477
	Triple Antigen	178	26	5	1	210
	Diphtheria/Tetanus	9	265	90	†	365
	Total Booster	190	307	315	240	1052

A good rate of protection was maintained and 724 school children received either primary or reinforcing immunisation.

After a full primary course of tetanus toxoid, a useful level of immunity persists, and may be permanent in many subjects. A reinforcing dose given every five years will invariably maintain a satisfactory level of protection; two or three such doses usually suffice for life, hence it is desirable to give children the primary dose in infancy with booster doses at 5, 10 and 15 years.

55 employees at a local mushroom factory received primary or reinforcing doses of the tetanus vaccine during 1966/67.

Cervical Cytology

The Clinic under the auspices of the Family Planning Association continued at the Local Health Office, Cromer. During the year 86 examinations for Cervical Cancer were carried out. No cases of malignant disease were found. Cervical smears can now of course be taken at family doctors surgeries.

Screening Procedures in relation to disease prevention

It is a common belief that screening of apparently healthy persons is a logical extension of medical practice. This is not necessarily so. If mass screening was started in the absence of evidence that such screening would lead to a significant change for the better in the natural course of the disease the whole procedure might well be brought into disrepute.

Screening procedures should be reserved for diseases for which there is valid evidence that there will be a change for the better in an appreciable proportion of those screened.

There are a number of diseases for which screening is practical and in this area the following are carried out. In infants, deafness and phenylketonuria (a hereditary disorder), chest diseases, cervical cancer and of course the school medical service is largely concerned with screening procedures.

Screening of the general population must be a combined operation between specialists, Laboratory Service, Local Authority Health Service and the General Practitioners who have knowledge of the individual patient. The general opinion is that such health checks as are justified should be run by the family doctors who can follow up their patients as many signs and symptoms are transitory there will be a number of false positives following a screening session but which require further investigations. During the past year a group of family doctors in Berkshire organised a wide range of investigations in their practice headquarters. 791 patients were screened and just over 1,000 patients had chest X-rays.

The results were briefly as follows.

One new diabetic case was discovered. In Psychiatric tests 23 of the 28 patients with abnormal findings were already known, but 2 known hysterics and one patient who became an acute schizophrenic a few weeks later got through as normal. The X-ray Unit found one case of lung cancer and one case of cancer of the cervix was found. In obesity 14 men (4 per cent) and 30 women (7 per cent) were 25 per cent above their expected average weight. This was significant and although the dangers of obesity are well known it is worth remembering that patients who are 25 per cent over-weight are likely to lose 25 per cent of their expected life span.

In cardio vascular disease no less than 28 per cent of those attending showed some abnormality of the heart or circulatory system but under the hectic conditions of a crowded clinic these figures were thought to be falsely high and on quiet unhurried re-examination most of them were normal. However 3 new cases of heart disease were found for which valuable help could be given.

A similar survey was carried out in 1967 by a family doctor in this County and apart from a few mild cases of anaemia in women nothing of significance was found which was not already known. There is little evidence that the community would benefit from mass screening procedures which would cause great involvement of medical and ancillary staff. One must be nervous of false security being given to patients by these tests. As techniques of diagnosis and therapy improve the scope for screening will widen but at present it should be limited and never used as a sop to the public.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE FOR 1967

For the purpose of carrying out the services provided by the Norfolk County Council under the National Health Service Act of 1946, the Cromer Urban District, the Sheringham Urban District and the Erpingham Rural District are combined to form County Area No. 2. These services include midwifery, the care of mothers and young children, vaccination and immunisation, home nursing, mental health, prevention of illness (care and after-care) home helps and ambulance service.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The district is served by thirteen District Nurse/Midwives, many of whom are also qualified Health Visitors. Cromer and Sheringham and the area between also enjoy the services of a full time Health Visitor.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the following places:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Date held</u>
Cley - Methodist Church Schoolroom	- 3rd Tuesday in month
Edgefield - Parish Hall	- Last Tuesday in month
Mundesley - Church Room	- Last Tuesday in month
Southrepps - The Rectory	- 2nd Wednesday in month
Roughton - Village Hall	- Last Thursday in month
Cromer - Local Health Office	- 1st and 3rd Thursday in month
Sheringham - St. Peter's Parish Hall	- 1st and 3rd Tuesday in month
Matlaske - Village Hall	- Last Thursday in month
Holt - B.R.C.S. H.Q. Norwich Road	- 2nd Tuesday in month
Overstrand - B.R.C.S. Cliff Road	- 2nd Tuesday in month
Gimingham - Church Hall	- 3rd Tuesday in month

The Clinic at Sheringham on the first Tuesday and at Cromer on the first Thursday of each month is attended by the Medical Officer. The Medical Officer also attends the Clinic each month at Gimingham, Mundesley, and Matlaske.

General Welfare

These services are administered in the district by the Area Welfare Officer who is in attendance and available for interviews at:-

Cromer	Local Health Office	9 - 10.0a.m. daily
Sheringham	Sheringham U.D.C. Offices	2 - 2.30p.m. Tuesday
Holt	Shirehall, Tower Street	12 noon - 12.30p.m. Friday

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. D. BRADFIELD

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., B.A.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

P.F. BROOKS, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1967

1 Introduction

The staff of the Public Health Department for the year under review was as follows:-

Mr. A.G.Mills - Additional Public Health Inspector

Miss M.J.Phoenix - Shorthand Typist

As in previous years the greater proportion of staff time was taken up with the investigation of complaints, the supervision of essential services and coping with the demands made upon the Public Health Department by the holiday trade. Considerable time was also spent in interviewing individuals and in maintaining a general advisory service arising from the multitudinous Acts and Regulations administered by the Council.

There is still not enough time being devoted to food hygiene, including essential educational work, the inspection of offices, shops, factories and farms and other important environmental health legislation.

2 Refuse Collection and Disposal

The Bonus Incentive Scheme continued to work satisfactorily and following the publication of a paper on its operation many requests for further information were received from colleagues throughout the country - indicating a growing realisation that such schemes can operate to the benefit of both employers and employees.

A new 18/27 cubic yard compression collecting vehicle was purchased to replace an old side loading vehicle and the Council's Consultants returned to the district to carry out the necessary revisions to the routes resulting from the use of this larger capacity vehicle.

It is perhaps of interest to record that during the previous two years the overall property growth in the district was 3.4%, the growth on individual rounds varying from 0.9 to 10.9%.

The Council again considered the economic implications of introducing a paper salvage scheme. With the paper content of summer refuse being approximately 85% of the total it was thought that such a scheme would be economically viable. The prices offered by the mills, however, were ridiculously low and in view of the doubtful income to be made it was decided to defer indefinitely any further consideration of this matter.

The foot and mouth disease outbreak towards the end of the year caused certain difficulties in collection and it must be recorded that members of the farming community co-operated in every way possible with the Department to ensure the smooth running of the service.

With a small collecting staff with limited vehicle capacity the running of a weekly service to over 7,000 properties requires the close co-operation of all concerned. It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the helpful and loyal service given by the Council's employees and also the first class service provided by the two private garages who service and maintain the Council's vehicles. Without their unstinted co-operation and efficient service it would be almost impossible to keep the service running.

The net cost of refuse collection and disposal for the year ending 31st March 1968 was £17,605, or 18/8 per head of population. In other words every individual in the rural district could dispose of his refuse for a fraction over 4d. per week.

The income from trade refuse for the same period was £225. Other incomes raised total receipts to £1,001.

A total of 790 visits were made during the year in connection with the refuse collection and disposal services.

3 Cesspool Emptying Service

During the year 930 cesspools were emptied giving a total of 1589 loads removed.

Overtime was regularly worked in order to keep the waiting time as short as possible but almost impossible demands were continually made on the service by individuals who left their requests to the last minute and then expected minor miracles to occur as a matter of routine.

Problems associated with the disposal of sludge were regular and worrying and I am grateful to those farmers who readily helped the Department during the year.

A total of 78 visits were made in connection with the service.

4 a) Meat Inspection

During the year 128 cattle, 11 calves, 616 sheep and 373 pigs were inspected at the two slaughterhouses within the rural district. A total of 2 cwt. 4 lbs. of meat was rejected as being unfit for human consumption.

Altogether 113 visits were made in connection with meat inspection and slaughterhouse hygiene during the year.

b) Poultry Inspection

As in previous years it was not possible to devote any time to poultry inspection although periodic visits were made to slaughtering establishments to see that hygienic requirements were being met.

5 Rodent Control

The Council's Rodent Officer continued to act as Relief man for other services and in practice spent about half his time on actual rodent control work. He can only deal with complaints and, apart from tips and sewage disposal works, no routine inspections are carried out.

During the year the Council considered, and rejected, a proposal to appoint a full time Rodent Officer and also decided not to enter into Contracts with farmers or other business premises.

A total of 574 inspections of all kinds was made with 535 premises being treated. Of these 524 were domestic and business properties and 11 agricultural units.

6 Caravans and Camping

This year saw the transfer from the Planning Committee to the Health and Works Committee of all functions in connection with the licensing of sites and enforcement of site licence conditions.

With the exception of one site all licence conditions were satisfactorily complied with.

An appeal, from one site, against the reasonableness of 11 of the 16 conditions attached to the licence was heard by local magistrates, who rejected outright 8 of the appeals and made minor amendments to the remaining three conditions.

Discussions continued to find further suitable sites for touring caravans and in this connection it is worth noting that the Erpingham Rural District already caters for over half of the entire touring caravan sites within the County of Norfolk. It is therefore perhaps pertinent to ask if it is not time that other districts helped to spread the load in North Norfolk.

There would appear to be a growing demand for more camping sites along the coastal strip and in the not too distant future it may well be necessary to make further provision for this increasingly popular form of holidaymaking.

A total of 326 visits was made to caravan and camping sites in the district.

7 Food Inspection

Following specific requests for advice, and during routine inspection of food shops, 2 cwt. 109 lbs. of food were rejected as being unfit for human consumption. Altogether 30 visits were made specifically to inspect unsound food.

8 Food Premises and Food Hygiene

Judging by the number of complaints received during the year from members of the public there is hope to believe that, at last, the housewife is becoming aware of the need for tighter control on the preparation, storage and sale of food.

A local shopkeeper was successfully prosecuted for selling food not of the nature or quality demanded by the purchaser. In this particular case beef patties had been delivered to the shop on the 5th January, the last being sold on 1st March. On consumption they caused symptoms of severe food poisoning and contained visible mould on the meat content. The defendants were fined £12 plus £1 costs and the manufacturers immediately stopped supplying this particular outlet. The case underlines the vital importance of correct stock rotation - a subject which still requires much educational work by both manufacturers and local authorities.

Despite the encouraging signs seen during the year there is still a great need for members of the public to take a more active part in condemning unhygienic practices seen everyday in our food shops. How many of us keep quiet when we see a shop assistant lick her finger before picking up wrapping paper and then handling our loaf, cake, fruit or unwrapped ham and cooked meat? If only we would be a little more critical of careless and thoughtless acts like this one our standards of food hygiene would receive a very worthwhile boost.

Pressure of other duties prevented as much time as I would have liked being spent on food hygiene work. A satisfactory level of inspectional and educational work in all aspects of food preparation, storage and sale will not be achieved until sufficient staff is available.

During the year the Council agreed to supply food shops with notices requesting customers to keep their dogs outside food shops.

An increased number of complaints were received in connection with dirty milk bottles. This is a most difficult problem for the dairy industry who generally take great care to ensure no unclean bottles leave the dairies. Their difficulties are not helped by those thoughtless individuals who seem to regard milk bottles as natural receptacles for paint, turpentine and other substances and then simply rinse them out and return them to the dairy. One local company is currently installing an automatic scanning line at a cost of thousands of pounds in order to try and avoid this particular problem.

Altogether 143 visits were made to food premises.

9 Complaints

Of the 103 complaints received during the year 60 were considered to have been justified, and the necessary action was taken to try and secure an abatement of the unsatisfactory conditions found.

During the year 185 visits were made in connection with complaints.

There was an increase in the number of complaints made regarding alleged nuisances from agricultural buildings and there would appear to be a case for amending both the planning and public health legislation to prevent new buildings being erected within specified distances from domestic premises.

10 Housing

A total of 250 visits and inspections were made in connection with housing matters generally. Eleven Undertakings Not to Relet were accepted from owners and Three Abatement Notices were served in order to secure the remedying of unsatisfactory housing conditions. In every case a personal approach is made to try and obtain co-operation with the owners of property and the fact that in only three cases was it necessary to resort to legal notices is a measure of the success achieved. Two Demolition Orders were made.

Five joint owners were prosecuted for failing to honour Undertakings given in respect of an unfit property and each was fined £2 by the local magistrates.

During the year the Council gave careful consideration to the question of implementing the powers available under the Housing Act 1964 whereby a degree of compulsion can be used on owners to secure the improvement of property. No decision had been reached by the end of the year.

Two complaints were received regarding alleged unsatisfactory holiday accommodation. There is no legislative standards for such premises and very little action can be taken if no public health nuisance exists and the premises are structurally sound.

11 Water Supply

The Water Department carries out its own sampling of the Council's mains supply.

A total of 42 bacteriological and 3 chemical samples were taken from private sources during the year. Of these 31 bacteriological and 1 chemical samples were unsatisfactory. Private swimming pools were sampled regularly.

In all cases where unsatisfactory results were obtained the necessary advice was given. Six notices to provide a mains water supply were served under the Public Health Act, as amended by the Water Act 1945.

Altogether 52 visits were made in connection with water supplies and sampling.

12 Agriculture (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations

Only 4 visits were made in connection with the provision of sanitary accommodation for agricultural workers.

From observations it would appear that most employers provide some form of sanitary accommodation for workers in the fields, albeit in a primitive form.

Equally important is the provision of washing facilities, particularly where soft fruit is concerned. As the law stands District Councils have no power to ask for this to be provided, unless the Food Hygiene Regulations apply to the premises concerned, this requirement being the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. There is no indication that Ministry officials have been any more active than we have and it is suggested that local action can never be really effective until the two requirements are made the responsibility of the District Councils and staff is adequate to deal with the demands made upon it.

13 Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the rural district.

14 Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no liquid egg pasteurisation plants in the rural district.

15 Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

At the end of 1967 the following business had been registered (totals):-

Offices	50
Retail Shops	91
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	6
Catering establishments open to the public	37
Staff Canteens	1
Fuel Storage Depots	2

A total of 63 visits of all kinds were made in connection with this Act and an analysis of the contraventions found is set out below:-

Cleanliness	4	Sitting Facilities	2
Inadequate Temperature	4	Floors, Stairs and passages	6
Inadequate Lighting	10	Exposed parts of machinery	6
Inadequate Washing Facilities	8	First Aid provisions	9
Unsatisfactory Sanitary Conveniences	3	Accommodation for Clothing	1
		Other Matters	7
			<u>TOTAL 60</u>

One accident was reported and investigated.

16 Visits other than those listed above

Animal Boarding Establishments	4	Scrap Metal Dealers	5
Factories	6	Waste Food Order	21
Drainage (private premises)	55	Pet Animals Act	2
Air pollution	2	Miscellaneous	381

17 Conclusion

However difficult a problem it is always lightened by being able to discuss it with friendly and helpful colleagues. It is with real pleasure that I acknowledge the loyal help and friendship of Dr. Bradfield, members of my staff and colleagues in the office.

I am also indebted to members of the Council for their support and encouragement on the many matters which they have considered during the year.

P.F.BROOKS
C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	128	-	11	616	373	-
Number Inspected	128	-	11	616	373	-
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci - whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	17	-	-	1	16	-
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	13.28	-	-	.16	4.29	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	4	-
% of the number inspected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.07	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1959

Part 1 of the Act

1 INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):-

Premises	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	54	4	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	1	-
	58	6	2	-

2 CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Wanting of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1			
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient					
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)					

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork

Sections 110 and 111

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(Information supplied by Surveyor's Department)

The following parishes are provided with sewerage facilities:-

Aldborough
Beeston Regis (part)
Cley
Corpusty
Gimingham
Gresham
Holt
Kelling (Lower)
Letheringsett
Mundesley
Northrepps
Overstrand
Roughton (part)
East and West Runton
Southrepps
Weybourne

Schemes for Bodham, High Kelling, Erpingham and Thorpe Market were in preparation.

WATER SUPPLY, 1967.

(Information supplied by the Water Department)

During 1967, both quality and quantity of water in the district was satisfactory, and no action was necessary in respect of either contamination or shortage.

Parish	Number of dwelling houses supplied	Population supplied direct to houses	Population supplied by stand-pipes
Alby-with-Thwaite	84	251	
Aldborough	150	467	
Antingham	77	214	
Aylmerton	58	156	
Baconsthorpe	110	272	
Beckham East	28	86	
Beckham West	74	250	
Beeston Regis	30	77	
Bodham	182	717	
Cley-next-the-Sea	258	670	
* Colby	143	414	
Corpusty	127	367	
Edgefield	111	322	
Erpingham	138	402	
Gimingham	134	458	
Gresham	115	390	
Hanworth	52	154	
Hempstead	68	201	
Holt	470	2,516	
Ingworth	55	170	
Itteringham	56	168	
Kelling	190	499	2
Letheringsett	76	233	
Little Barningham	45	121	
Matlaske	25	150	
+ Mundesley	720	2,116	
Northrepps	120	374	
Plumstead	47	123	
Roughton	182	459	
Salthouse	95	217	
Sidestrand	26	176	
Southrepps	236	675	
Stody	61	168	
Suffield	43	121	
Sustead	56	166	
Thornage	61	159	
Thorpe Market	78	207	
Trimingham	105	297	
Upper Sheringham	48	197	
Weybourne	150	354	
Wickmere	39	99	

* Including several properties in St. Faiths and Aylsham Rural District.

+ Including several holiday properties and properties in Smallburgh Rural District.

